

HAMBURG BLASTED IN HEAVY RAF RAID

GUARDS AT WAR
PLANTS PLACED
ON ARMY BASIS

Receive Military Police Powers;
Scioto Ordnance
Corps Included.

Guards at the Scioto Ordnance Plant today virtually went on a military footing, in line with a widespread program of inducing war plant guard forces as members of the auxiliary military police. Major John S. Sears, commanding officer, announced today.

All of the several hundred guards at the Scioto Ordnance Plant have been formally inducted, he said.

Major Robert Lockridge, area engineer, also announced that guards at the Marion Quartermaster Depot likewise have been inducted as auxiliary military police.

Have MP Powers

These guards are now civilian auxiliary military police with the powers possessed by military police. They are subject to the articles of war, and will enforce the orders of the military authorities even as do military personnel. They are not to be attached to the army in the field in time of war and subject to military law. They are also subject to the control of plant management and will enforce the rules and regulations of plant management as in the past. Their wages and hours will continue to be fixed by management.

It is not believed that this new status which they have just acquired will materially affect their relationship to management. However, they are to be drilled by regular army military personnel and be able to function in cooperation with the army to protect the plants and the men in them at all times, and particularly in the event of an emergency requiring military control of the plant or area.

Orders Issued

Commissioned officers assigned to the plants have issued general orders similar to those issued by the military authorities to interior guards.

The new guard setup involves orders which require the guard to walk his post in a military manner and report all violations of issued orders; to talk to no one except in line of duty; to give alarm in case of fire or disorder; to salute all officers and colors and standards not cased; and to be especially watchful at night; and to challenge all persons on or near his post and to allow no one to pass without authority.

Major Sears emphasized that these guards are armed; that this is a war and that they have orders which must be obeyed.

DR. F. D. YEAGER GETS
ARMY COMMISSION

Marion Physician Named for
Service as Captain.

Dr. Frank D. Yeager, who volunteered for army service recently, received his commission as captain in Columbus last Friday. He expects to receive his orders to report for duty around the first of August.

Dr. Yeager's office, located at 235 East Main street, has been serving as his headquarters since he started his business here in June 30, 1937.

Dr. Yeager received his professional training at Detroit School of Medicine and Surgery, where he was internist at Detroit Receiving hospital, he came to Marion in 1932 and has practiced here since that date.

He is married and has one son, Dr. Robert D. Yeager, who is a resident in the Yeager home at 400 Durfee drive.

Their Halls Farm
Harvest Near Marion

The wheat and two tires on an Allis-Chalmers combine were harvested Friday night or early Saturday morning at the Halls farm six miles north of Marion on Route 4. The combine was reported to the Marion office Saturday afternoon.

The equipment disassembled and started Friday morning. The combine, which required a lot of repairs, was being worked on by Mr. Mitchell Saturday morning when he went to the field at the combining of the wheat. E. Baldwin and the Halls family to the Mitchell

NUNS TAKE FLIGHT LESSONS AT AIRPORT



Tightening the safety belt on Sister Mary Peter at the Latrobe Airport in Pennsylvania is Instructor Paul Robinson, Jr. She is one of the six nuns from Seton Hall College, Greensburg, Pa., who are taking the

Jap Face - Saving Effort
Fails After Tokyo Raid

Hoax Fails Even To Fool Own People; Newsman Reports Thailand Intrigue.

By The Associated Press
An account of a Japanese face-saving effort that backfired, of a Japanese attempt to bluff the United States and other nations into a similar number of Japanese and Thai nationals has just taken place. The liner Gripsholm, now bearing the Americans—Diplomats, newspapermen, missionaries and others—sailed for New York tomorrow.

The face-saving attempt which flopped was related by Max Hill, chief of the Associated Press bureau in Tokyo, when he came.

Jap Hoax - Discovered

After first trumpeting to the world that nine of the American bombers which raided Tokyo April 18 were knocked down, the Japanese reduced their claims to one and put the "wreckage" on display in Tokyo to prove it. But Japanese, who came to gaze at the wreckage, were disappointed to find the wreckage of the U. S. air force which had been fresh in their minds.

Hill told of long weeks he spent in solitary confinement in freezing weather, bereft of his shoes and with scant food.

Reiman Morin, Associated Press chief of bureau in Tokyo from 1937 to 1940 who travelled through southeast Asia on a pre-war assignment, told of the workings of Japanese-Thailand intrigue and fifth column activities which laid the groundwork for Japan's quick successes in Malaya and Burma.

While Japan and Thailand were pretending mutual hostility, he said, Thailand actually was a party to Japan's plans to use transport fleets moving into the gulf of Siam as early as August and September last year.

Given Complete Detail

Morin said the Japanese intelligence service learned of British military dispositions in Malaya down to the last detail, and had special landing forces practicing on the French Indo-China coast long before Dec. 7. Then, he said, the Japanese launched their surprise attack on the British in Malaya, through the jungle, forcing the British to retreat continuously to prevent severance of their communications. In Burma, he said, it was the same story.

A picture of the plight of some 2,000 Americans left in Japanese-occupied China was presented by J. D. White, former Associated Press correspondent at Peiping who was in Shanghai when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.

In Shanghai, where there are 1,500 Americans, White said that most of them were well and provided with funds when their personal resources became exhausted but that it was feared conditions would soon deteriorate.

Aside from the Americans at Shanghai, White said there were 250 at Peiping and 275 at Tientsin, where their own associations

NAZIS THROW
RESERVES INTO
RUSSIAN FIGHT

Germans Seek To Widen Foot-
holds South of Don River
in Caucasus.

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, July 27.—The Germans hurled into battle today the great weight of reinforcements they have massed for the campaigns against the north Caucasus and Stalingrad on the Volga, sending tanks and planes in a furious assault in an effort to widen their footholds south of the Don river near Tsimlyansk.

The Russian air force, using some United States bombers and fighters, pounded the moving columns of German men and guns by daylight and under the nearly full moon by night.

The whole steppe land was covered with flames. Bombs burst over great areas of the gentle, grassy slopes and the plains waist high with grain.

Report Positions Held

The Russians reported they were holding their positions against the tremendous onslaught. The Tsimlyansk-Tikhoretsk railway, last rail link with the Caucasus, undoubtedly has undergone heavy bombings. There were, however, no reports suggesting that German land forces had reached this line, which runs south of the Don barely 50 miles from Tsimlyansk.

(The German high command said its troops had smashed across the Don and captured the "strongly fortified and tenacious" defended town of Tsimlyansk, 20 miles south of Rostov on the rail line to the Caucasus oil port of Baku.)

But the Russians reported they were holding.

Already 30 German tanks have been put out of action in one sector alone, the mid-day Russian communiqué said. The tank battle is continuing as the Germans seek to cross the Don simultaneously in several places.

Reds Check Advance

Earlier the Russians had acknowledged the establishment of at least two German bridgeheads in the Tsimlyansk area.

"Our men have pinned down numerically superior enemy forces by preventing them from advancing," the Russian communiqué said.

On the Bryansk front, south-west of Moscow, the Russians reported a new surge of activity and claimed the capture of a height of considerable importance, and the routing of the 10th German mechanized regiment.

From their bridgeheads on the Don near Tsimlyansk, the Germans were pressing southward against bitter Russian resistance, apparently trying to cut the rail road connecting Stalingrad with the north Caucasus about 50 miles south of Tsimlyansk.

Russian dispatches told of great German losses in the fighting to establish and hold their bridgeheads with Soviet artillery and planes blasting scores of Nazi tanks into the river.

Russians and Germans grappled hand-to-hand on the southern bank of the Don.

All along the 120-mile stretch

(Turn to RUSSIA, Page 9)

Five-Week Training Program To Be
Started Tonight by Marion Rifles

Training of the approximately 90 men and officers of Marion Rifles in riflemanship by an expert from the National Rifle Association of America will start tonight at the Harding stadium.

George D. Hildebrandt, commander of the civilian military training program, announced today.

E. N. Littleton of Washington, D. C., representing the national association, arrived in Marion over the week-end and has outlined a five-week course of instruction.

Anyone in Marion interested in the course may join the Rifles in the training periods.

Training Schedule

Mr. Littleton will instruct the men for 30 minutes each Monday night at 7:30 for five weeks and will conduct two sectional meetings each week.

The training is being offered by the National Rifle Association as one of its contributions to the war cause. The association pays the expenses of the representatives, according to Mr. Hildebrandt.

Men who have 22 rifles adaptable for use in the training program, or who can borrow rifles for the series of lessons have been asked to furnish their own guns. Mr. Littleton has brought several rifles with him which he will loan to men who do not have equipment.

Nerves are Tense as U. S.
Plane Blasts Kiska Camp

War Reporter Rides Flying Fortress on Bombing Attack on
Jap Base in Aleutian Islands.

This is another of a series of stories by Keith Wheeler, Chicago Times correspondent in the Aleutian Islands. Wheeler, the first accredited correspondent to reach Alaska, was attached to the U. S. fleet and arrived there shortly after the Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor June 3.

By KEITH WHEELER

ABOARD FORTRESS BOMBER ENROUTE FROM KISKA, July 27.—Ten minutes ago our bomb bay doors opened and disgorged two tons of dynamite on the Japanese tent city at Kiska island.

Nine minutes and 45 seconds ago the first bomb struck down there under the mist. At two-second intervals the others followed and laced through Kiska's tundra valley.

The yellow painted 500-pound packages have done their work, and by now, one supposes, the living are counting the dead.

We are not waiting for that roll call.

Two minutes have passed since we broke through the bottom of the mile-deep Aleutian fog and now we are boring along 10 feet off the water, bound toward our base many hundreds of miles away somewhere in the Aleutians.

Thus another bombing raid on Kiska comes to us as successful a conclusion as any raid can hope for in this world's worst flying weather.

Starts Up Stairs

This one attack of many attacks began to take form an hour and 45 minutes ago when the major shoveled on the coal and heaved the big bomber up out of what had until then passed for visibility. We roared into the soup in a steady grinding climb and for seven endless minutes we bored through a thick gray nothing with no top and no bottom.

Then we broke through into another world of unearthly beauty. Below on either side and behind lay the billowy top of the fog, so blinding white in the sun that it burned your eyes.

Somewhere under that weird panorama lay Kiska and on Kiska were the men we have come miles to kill.

We climbed, going up where the air was thin and cold and rare as champagne.

"There's your mountains," the whiskey bombardier said, pointing ahead.

There was Kiska, tucked under a hundred-acre of high cotton I looked at my watch. Two-forty-three p. m. it said.

The next hour and 10 minutes were busy but somehow your hands, having nothing else to do, took notes on this odd transaction in death. It went about like this:

2:45.—The navigator left his chair when we started and now crouches lovingly over his machine-gun in the tear-drop glass nose we occupy. He squats suddenly and twists the gun in its swivel.

"Here he comes," he says quietly. Out there against the white cloud rack a tiny black speck moves. It moves fast, zipping larger as we stare and there is something in my throat I can't swallow.

2:46.—We hold our course and on either flank our other planes spread out, climb above or drop below into attack formation.

2:47.—The speck is nearer but something's got into him. He isn't attacking and it requires a moment of incredulous amazement to realize what he is doing. He's over there by himself—stunning. It seems like a silly way to fight. The major offered an explanation for the Jap's odd antics. "The guy's smart," the major said. "He knows his park down there can hear his motor but they can't see him through the soup. They'll hear that engine howl and they'll think what a hell of a fight he's putting up. Makes a hero of him before he starts to fight."

2:50.—The peak lies below now and the Japs out of sight. There is a glimpse of sea toward the bay where the Jap ships lie. If they're still here, it's solidly covered. There's the fighter again, higher than us and closer than before. We're still climbing and the altimeter beside the chart table says 8,500 feet, nearly 20 miles.

2:53.—He vanished again in the murk but now he's out and he's gone into another of his silly aerial dances. He's still half a mile off but you feel as if he's at home and he's visible. You wish you were something to crawl behind and something to crawl behind.

3:00.—The top turns in firing over our heads. We can't see what the gunners are shooting at but it must be our playmate in the fighter. The firing stops suddenly, and the Jap crosses in

(Turn to KISKA BOMBED, Pg. 9)

July War Bond Sale

New Post \$248,000

War savings bonds amounting to \$248,000 were sold in Marion county during the first week of this month, according to a report of the Marion county bond staff.

During the week of July 16-22, \$148,000 was reported as received from the sale of the bonds. This included those sold on American Red Cross day.

The quota for July was set at \$248,000.

SUNDAY MORNING SET

Marion county's

Marion county's

A GUNNER'S EYES



The eyes behind the flight goggles in this photo belong to a student aerial gunner in training at the Harlingen Army Gunners' School in Texas. They're cold and steady the type the U. S. Air Force is looking for to peer through the sights of a machine gun and blast Axis planes out of the sky. When the gunner winds up his training he'll do his shooting from a blitzer, bathtub, or rear stinger in a big bomber.

PACIFIC WAR
AREA ACTIVE

First Land Clashes Reported
in New Guinea; Cripples
Warns Gandhi.

By The Associated Press

Advisers from the insular Pacific front of the southwest, facing Australia, pictured that theater today as ominously active in an upsurge of air activity over the week-end and land action between the allies and the Japanese in New Guinea.

A simmering crisis in India evoked a sharp British warning to Mahatma K. Gandhi over his projected civil disobedience campaign.

In addition to the battle of China, the fog-bound aerial sparring of the United States against the Japanese in the Aleutian Islands and the long-standing possibility of a Japanese move from Burma against India or from Manchukuo against Russia, the Australian theater now is assuming a more critical aspect.

Jungle Patrols Fight

Jungle warriors of the allies, evidently patrols from the Port Moresby outpost on New Guinea's south coast, wormed their way across Japanese peninsula and over the week-end skirmished with Japanese at Awala, about 25 miles inland from Buna.

A small Japanese invasion force had been landed under air attack near Buna last Wednesday, General MacArthur's headquarters also reported a minor clash between Allied outpost forces and Japanese.

Turn to PACIFIC, Page 9)

MARION MAN FILLING
U. S. EMBASSY POST

Charles F. Merkel Appointed
To Staff in Argentina.

Charles F. Merkel, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Merkel of 325 E. Vernon avenue, has been named economic analyst to the United States embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The appointment was made by Washington May 15, while Mr. Merkel was preparing to return to the United States after four years as chief of advertising for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in Argentina and Brazil.

The company notified him that because of the rubber situation it would be necessary to close the two factories in Argentina and Brazil and that all employees were to return to company headquarters in Akron.

Mr. Merkel called his parents that he would be home in May and that he had made his reservations to return by plane. The next word they received was that when he went to the embassy for his traveling papers, officials were asked him to delay leaving until they could contact Washington. They informed him that there was a vacancy and that if possible they preferred to fill it with a man familiar with the languages and customs of the country. The appointment from Washington came four days later.

Mr. Merkel, a graduate of Harding High School and Denison University at Granville, was with business offices of The Marion Star and the Canton Repository before he went with the Goodyear concern. He was with the Goodyear company in Akron three and a half years before he was sent to South America.

NAZI U-BOAT
BASE POUNDED
BY HUGE FORCE

Attack Called Heaviest Since
1,000-Plane Assault on
Bremen Last Month.

By The Associated Press

LONDON, July 27.—The big part of Hamburg, Germany's second largest city and greatest seaport, was hit hard last night by the royal air force in its heaviest assault on the reich since the 1,000-plane bombing of Bremen late last month.

Although the number of planes used was less than the 1,000-plane standard set in June, the Royal Canadian air force headquarters quoted a member of one of four participating Canadian bomber squadrons as saying results were "better than the 1,000-bomber job on Bremen."

The weather was perfect and Hamburg, bathed in moonlight, was a perfect target.

Without disclosing the number of bombers participating in the attack—the sixth on Hamburg this year and the first since the war began—the Canadian announced that 29 of the raiders failed to return.

(An the basis of losses of slightly under five per cent, which the British have reported as the cost of similar recent heavy raids, this would suggest a striking force of at least 600 planes.)

The communiqué said a "very strong force" attacked the city of 1,700,000 population whose Blohm and Voss shipyards alone are said to have a capacity to build 25 U-boats at a time, and whose war industries, working day and night, include oil refineries, explosives works and a big seaplane factory.

Follows Dinkburg Raid

It was the fourth attack on Germany in six nights and followed a series of raids on Dinkburg.

The raiders were favored by good weather and first reports indicated the assault was highly successful.

The German radio, which said the attack had caused some damage to residents and some civilian casualties, reported 33 British planes were shot down.

In addition to raiding Hamburg, British planes bombed air dromes in the low countries and attacked Nazi shipping off the Frisian Islands, the air ministry reported.

Last night's raid carried to a climax a week-end of intense aerial activity, which was marked by the first appearance of United States army fighter pilots in action over the European continent.

A special communiqué issued by Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of U. S. army air forces in the European theater, disclosed that seven American fliers accompanied RAF fighter squadrons in a series of daylight sweeps over northern France yesterday, during which nine of Germany's vaunted new Focke-Wulf 109 fighters were shot out of the skies.

U. S. Flier Lost

The allies lost three planes, including one of those piloted by the Americans.

Five of the German planes were reported shot down. The Americans were not credited officially with shooting down any of the Nazis.

Spaatz's communiqué was the second on U. S. air force operations in Europe. The first disclosed that U. S. army bomber pilots had made their debut in action in this theater by participation in raids on German-occupied territory July 4.

German raiders, striking at England out of the low clouds of the early morning, bombed 23 areas, including one within 50 miles of London.

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MARION STAR

Fish Contest in New York Important as Test of U.S. View Toward Isolationists

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., July 27 — The congressional race which is attracting the widest national attention is that of Representative Hamilton Fish, leading Republican candidate, against Earl Harrison, who is running for re-election in the 29th New York district.

His campaign is highlighted by the use of the most individual factors within the hierarchy of public opinion.

August 12 and 13 will be the Republican

First, Plan is opposed by the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. Second, he is opposed by the Aldrich head of his own party, Wendell Willkie. Third he is opposed by the candidate who is in the best of how isolated he before

Why restrictions on new
telephones are necessary.

A vintage black and white photograph of a rotary telephone. The telephone is the central focus, with its dial clearly visible. Surrounding the telephone are six small, rectangular labels, each with a material name and the phrase "Needed for War". The labels are: "RUBBER" (top left), "ZINC" (top center), "BRASS" (top right), "TIN" (bottom left), "COPPER" (bottom center), and "MISC. PARTS" (bottom right). The background is dark and textured, possibly a wall or a backdrop. The overall composition suggests a wartime effort to collect materials for the war effort.

Ohio Associated Telephone Company

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**MRS. MURDOCK
TAKES A CASE** by George
Harmon
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CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

Dreading Kent In

JOYCE sat down. She put her head back and uttered the sound again, pushing it back there as if it were a stone. Then she looked at him and smiled.

"You're not angry, really? You're hurt?"

"I'm sorry," he said.

"All right, you're sorry?"

"And disgruntled."

She was watching him, her eyes concerned and still faintly smiling. When he saw that she no longer looked at him with such intolerance.

"All right. Forget it."

"Don't mind it," said Fenner. "Go ahead and kill."

"Snout up!"

"Maybe the reason Della didn't want to tell you was because of Hestor," Joyce said.

Hestor? Murdock's brown bit decided. How does Hestor?

"Della knew you'd been married to her. You must have loved her once, you know."

"Look," Murdock said gently. "If Hestor was the killer — one wasn't but suppose she was — and I found it out, you're wondering if I'd turn my in, is that it?"

"Well, would you? Be honest now."

Murdock thought it over.

"If it was only a question of Perry Clarke, probably not. With a guy like that you generally figure he had it coming and you hate to see anybody hang for the job. I don't know if it's funny about murder. I've been mixed up in a couple, but never by choice, and I guess helped the other way. It wasn't because of any moral obligation to society. At least I don't think it was."

"Two men have been killed. I still don't know much about it but I do know it's time for you to

practically pull the crime out of me. Now suppose we saw you

"Oh — I don't think he could," Joyce said.

"You hope he didn't. But anyway, that's what I mean. That I was trying to tell you you must. People always figure murder is something that nobody does. Nobody. Except it can happen to you. Right? Just a potential victim."

"Nonsense."

"Why do you think Hestor was killed? Because he knew me, wasn't it?"

"I suppose so."

"I suppose — if anybody will come. Raeburn, won't it?"

"Yes, out—"

"I mean it, Joyce," he said. "Stay out of it. So far you've been lucky. Don't fool with it more. And don't worry about Hestor. If she—or anyone else—is covering up it and I happen to find out, I'm going to have some uncovering. He trusted at her. If I don't give it a try I suppose you will."

She made a face at him. Fenner spoke up.

"I've got a little state to too, now." He was looking in class and his face was cold. "If Hestor was trusted, it's the guy. A little dumb, but a liar. Did sort of like to get crack at this lad Raeburn."

Fenner's mood reached across the room. The knock which followed came as a relief.

Joyce opened the door. "Coming," she said, and Della stepped entered, greeting them with a tentative smile.

"Did you hear you?" she told Joyce. "We've got to come back. I thought I'd get up too."

She took a chair and curled up with her bare feet under her. A cream-colored robe was too long for her; she had wrapped

...staying out. A similar attitude on the question of active entrance likewise prevailed throughout the country at the time.

Many voters in the 26th district know say that their views about the war were wrong. "I am guessing wrong, but so did a lot of us," they say.

Mr. Fish's attitude toward the war before Pearl Harbor doesn't affect the way I feel about him," said one typical voter interviewed within stone's throw of President Roosevelt's Hyde Park estate. "I felt the same way he did before; but I'm going into the Marines

Most Vulnerable Point

The main criticism which the people themselves level at Rep. Fish has to do with the affair of George Hill, an employee of Rep. Fish's Washington office who was convicted of perjury in withholding information from government agents.

Rep. Fish's most concentrated

opposition comes from upper class Republicans and from those who were interventionist-minded before Pearl Harbor, while his main support comes from farmers and from workers in the towns of the area who are traditionally Republican.

Many of the former accuse him not only of shortsightedness in foreign policy, but also of being a "turncoat."

His supporters like him, however, because they say "he gets things done." Many interviewed mentioned the fact that they had received a personal letter from their Representative or that they knew of someone whom Fish had helped in one way or another.

One Fish admirer, a middle-aged farmer of Orange County, said: "Why, the only thing I have to do if I want any laws passed in Washington is to write to Ham and, by God, he passes 'em."

In the 1938 election Rep. Fish polled 65 per cent of the major party vote in his district, and ran ahead of Dewey, the G.O.P. candidate for governor. In 1940, Rep. Fish was re-elected by a much smaller margin — 53.5 per cent — and ran four points behind Willkie, the G. O. P. presidential candidate.

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Checked Out
Murdock took the boys in for breakfast. The first part of the breakfast was for foreman and the rest of the sleep was for the boys. She didn't smile at the boys and not at Wendy and the boys. She was cute. And she was not afraid any more.

"I thought, 'here my pain' he said.
"Oh, I am here,"
"Come, I am here, run,"
"I am here, I am here," she said.
"Here I am, here," Della said.
"I was up and down," she said.
"Here, here,"
"But, I am here, I am here, now, and," he said.
"Oh, yes. About tonight, you mean, don't you? Yes, because Ward couldn't rate me mixed up in this, he was in jail,"
"Joyce stood up," "I think I want something," she looked at Della.
"A hot chocolate, maybe. I'll make us sleep."
"Yes," Della said. "I'll help you. No, I really want to." She got up.
"You'll go get your slippers then," Joyce said.
"Take some beer," Murdock said.

Raymond Bacon arrived at the Murdock apartment at ten the following morning. Ken brought him in the coffee from where the others were lingering over the coffee.
Joyce called coffee for him and Loretta came in with two hot muffins and put them beside his plate.
"I just wanted to see if maybe you'd remember anything more about last night. Sometimes you sleep on a thing and you think of little details that you hadn't thought of before. If we could sort of run over again what you did maybe something would come up we could use."
"What about Raeourn?" Murdock asked. "Anything more on him?"
"Little. For one thing he hired Hardacker about a week ago."
"Oh," said Fenner and the word dragged out then.
Bacon took a look at him, then slipped his coffee and continued.
"We got that from the girl that worked in his office. She don't know all of it, but she knows a little. Raeourn came in—said he got Hardacker's name from a telephone book.

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To be continued

Seeing comfortably, well, with

men. "The police have any line on Raeburn yet?"

Father shook his head. "That's why Baern was so burned. It was after seven when he got there, and by the time he could get a man to Raeburn's hotel he'd snipped. Checked out about twenty minutes before."

He folded his hands and looked up at the ceiling. "It's a break your wife saw him, too." His glance came back to Murecock and

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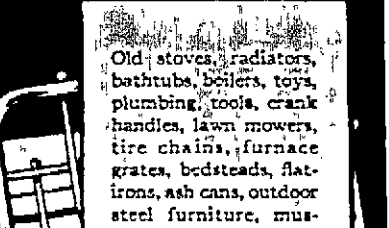
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S... RUBBER... RAGS... MANILA ROPE... BURLAP BAGS

HELPS MAKE

Bombs, fuses, binoculars, compasses; planes; tires for trucks, jeeps, gas masks; barrage balloons; parachute flares, insulation for electric wiring.

HOW TO TURN IN YOUR JUNK

Sell it to a Junk dealer
Give it to a charity
Take it yourself to nearest collection point

Consult your Local Salvage Committee. Phone: 7191

VITAL MATERIALS NEEDED AND HOW TO DISPOSE OF THEM

<p>Use Fat's To help relieve short-cuts and oils. Needed for glycerine in explosives. Save you and brother's and deep fats after you've got cooling good from them. Strain te-mouthed tin can, that is spot-clean. Keep in refrigerator or cool, once until you have collected a few more. Then sell to your metal dealer.</p>	<p>We are facing a crisis in our war production program. Unless we salvage at least 6,000,000 additional tons of scrap iron and steel promptly, and great quantities of rubber and other materials, our boys may not get all the fighting weapons they need—in time . . .</p> <p>Throw YOUR scrap into the fight!</p> <p><i>The Junk which you collect is bought by industry from scrap dealers at established, government-controlled prices.</i></p>
<p>Local Salvage Committee.</p> <p>TIN CANS—Wanted only in certain areas accessible to detinning plants, as announced locally.</p> <p>NOT NEEDED (at this time) —Razor blades and glass.</p>	

"For these are the lasting, truthful things..."



This is an American soldier.

He goes to war not with any fanatical theories of race superiority, of any special "place in the sun," nor any desire to rule the world by fire and by sword. He fights for something greater. For decency—for his loved ones—for his Country, not as some war-like symbol, but as the one great refuge in this world where the humble, the meek, and the righteous may live and work in peace.

This is why he must win. For these are lasting, truthful things. They are not temporary drugs for the mind, but steadfast things of the heart and the soul. And when the flame of fanaticism finally flickers and goes out, the fires of American decency and honor will still burn.

It is this same sense of decency and honor that has bound us all together. We know we cannot all fight. But there is something we can do—and *are* doing—to help. We can help provide the guns, the planes, the tanks, and the ships to put *might behind the right*.

By the tens of millions, Americans are *saving* for Victory in the War Bond Payroll Savings Plan. Every payday we employees, workers and bosses are putting aside 10% of our pay—a dime from every dollar—and every time these savings amount to \$18.75, we get a War Bond. And—because this is the free American way—our money is working double. First it goes in a mighty flow for the instruments of Victory, then—ten years later—it comes back to us, *four* dollars for every three we've put into War Bonds—\$25 for every \$18.75.

Now look at the picture again. Then imagine that this soldier were *your* brother, *your* son, or *your* sweetheart.

Would ten percent of your pay, in War Bond savings, be too much to help him win—and live?

5 Reasons Why

- 1 By investing in War Bonds you help provide the planes, the tanks, the guns and the ships we must have to survive and conquer.
- 2 You prove that you are a patriotic American.
- 3 You aid the morale of our fighting men, by showing them that the entire Nation is behind them.
- 4 You prove to our enemies that we are a United People.
- 5 You protect your own financial future, as every \$18.75 you invest in a War Bond brings you back \$25 in 10 years. You make the world's safest investment, by buying a share in the world's most powerful country.



EVERYBODY—EVERY PAYDAY 10% IN WAR BONDS

This Space is a Contribution to America's All-Out War Effort by

Arro Expansion Bolt Co.
Baker Wood Preserving Co.
Berlon Manufacturing Co.
Floyd G. Browne & Associates
Consulting Engineers

Davis & Jones Pattern Works
The Fairfield Engineering Co.
J. H. Hamilton & Sons
Houghton Sully Co.
Huber Manufacturing Co.

Isaly Dairy Co.
Hale Bros.
Marion Brass and Bronze Foundry
Marion Cane-Cole Boring Co.
Marion Foundry Co.

Marion Machine Tool Co.
Marion Plant Life Fertilizer Co.
Marion-Reserve Power Co.
Marion Steam Shovel Co.
Polish Steel Co.

The Pure Oil Co.
H. A. Krigbaum, Agent
Smith Mattress Co.
Titus Machine Works
Universal Cooler Corporation
Wilson Bohannon Co.

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Established in 1877

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MONDAY, JULY 27, 1942

Memo to a Party in 1942

OUR secretary of state, Cordell Hull, made a speech the other night (July 23, 1942) that probably will be mentioned in some of your text books. At least it seems reasonable to suppose that when they look around for a comprehensive statement of the United Nations side of the second World War Mr. Hull's speech will get the nod.

There are a few things about the speech you should know—things that may not be easy to find out later on. First, about Mr. Hull—

As secretary of state, he hasn't been sensational. For a long time he was little more than a name in the cabinet. But he had something. Integrity. He also had patience. He believed that ultimately there was a lot of good to be done in the field of international relations by putting into effect the experience this country gained for itself by operating the economic federation on which its political federation was founded. A lot of people made fun of him, but a lot of people believed in him. Because he had integrity, the believing people soon outnumbered the unbelieving people. That's why we paid close attention to his remarks in 1942; that's why you probably will have a speaking acquaintance with his remarks in 1942.

Then about freedom—

You'll have the advantage of knowing how the struggle for freedom that occurred in our time turned out. In 1942 we can't be sure. It seemed reasonably certain in our time that the despots would get their ears knocked off, but it was a gamble. The despots were better organized than the victims of their plot to get control of the world and run things thereafter by terrorism. And there was another thing that helped them, too.

When the war began the people marked for subjugation were a little more than half asleep. They were taken by surprise. They were confused. They didn't know how to work together. In a word, they were out of practice as fighters and the result was a mess. It was easy to become discouraged. They had to fight two battles at once, first with themselves, then with the common enemy.

They didn't realize that what they were doing amounted to hammering out a new concept of freedom at the point of a gun. Freedom isn't something static that can be chiseled on a stone like a lot of hieroglyphics that will be just the same forever afterward; it is a changing process, like transportation. Yesterday, transportation was a horse and cart; in our time it is internal combustion engines in automobiles, airplanes; in your time it may be rocket ships and a handful of disintegrated atoms.

But gradually they began to catch on to the trend of events. They were forming, as Mr. Hull pointed out, a kind of international coalition dedicated to the proposition that in the war and in the peace after the war there could be cooperation and common sacrifice in the cause of a new concept of international security based on tolerance, goodwill and ordinary common sense. "This latest assault on human freedom," Mr. Hull said, "is a profound sense a searching test for nations and for individuals. There is no surer way for men and for nations to show themselves unworthy of liberty than, by supine submission and refusal to fight, to render more difficult the task of those who are fighting for the preservation of human freedom—unless it be to align themselves freely and voluntarily with the destroyers of liberty."

That made sense to us in 1942. If in 2042 or thereabouts you are privileged to read it openly, without worrying about the consequences of being caught in seditious activity by a despot's stooge, you'll know why.

Bad Faith Was Real Crime

THE crime of sedition and interference with the armed forces for which 28 persons have been indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington is a matter to be proved in the courts. Undoubtedly it will be. If the better known names on the list are typical, the only thing needed to clinch the case against them was a background of necessity.

In other words, they are members of that contemptible minority that has tried to victimize the United States with its own guarantees of the rights of freedom. Associated with them were other extremists, some of whom have been put away, some of whom are still at large and, it is no pleasure to admit, some of whom suddenly have attained respectability as friends of Russia.

All these persons were guilty of the same crime against society. They acted in bad faith. In the name of the freedoms they despised and hated to repress they tried to create dissatisfaction and unrest. They had nothing to offer Americans but one of the several forms of despotism that intrigued them—forms of despotism that wouldn't have tolerated for an instant the tactics they used freely in hope of destroying political and economic stability in the United States.

Tragically, there still is no way to punish this crime; the United States is still helpless against subversionists. It can act, however, under stress of war to dispose of them as seditionists, and that is what it is doing now.

News Behind the News

Here's More Light on Reason for Delaying Dependents' Pay Until Election Eve.

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, July 27—The reason for that debate concerning the bill to delay the payment of dependents' pay until election eve, was not the delay in the bill, but the delay in the bill.

The bill, which was introduced by Representative Thompson, Democrat of Texas, was passed by the House on June 15. The bill, which was passed by the House on June 15, was passed by the House on June 15.

But if you will crawl back through the several thousand words of the law, you will find, on careful reading, a single sentence, which places the responsibility for the delay on the dependents.

"Any allowances which accrue under this title before Nov. 1, 1942, shall not be actually paid until after Nov. 1, 1942." So Congress itself, the very legislators who are to face the voters on Tuesday, Nov. 3, and not the war department, or Mr. Roosevelt, or the Democratic National Committee, seems to have been the guiding force in denying monthly payments owed to women and children for June, July, August, September and October.

Whole Series First it was pensions, then X-cards, and now delaying allowances to women and now delaying allowances to women and children.

There was some excuse for Congress voting itself pensions, although when the secrecy of its action was exposed, it shamefacedly repealed the law.

There was also some excuse for X-cards to give Congressmen extra (although they are not justly entitled to unlimited) gas to do public business. Now that their X-cards have expired and stronger gas rationing is in force, they and all politicians are granted in the east all the gas they want to conduct their political business as usual, while all other business men must stand in line at rationing stations and apply for minor allowances. The business of politics has been officially placed on the same basis as ambulances, police and doctors.

Only excuse for delaying food and livelihood to the dependents of our fighters was brought up in a few sentences of the house debate on the bill.

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England Hikers' Paradise

American Correspondent Writes on British Highway Travel.

By LOWELL BENNETT

U. S. War Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND, July 27. Highways in Britain have today become a hiker's paradise.

This may seem strange in a country where over half the civilian cars are now off the road and where a great majority of those remaining are on hush-hush war work. But it is certainly true that you can now go further and faster here than anywhere in the United States.

Hollywood is supposed to be responsible for teaching Britain that the thumb is used for more things than supporting the underpart of a pencil. But American troops stationed over here in World War II have undoubtedly helped the idea along.

Spirit of Cooperation

Or perhaps it's due more to the new spirit of cooperation that seems to have become a part of British life ever since the first heavy bombing raids. It has been said of the Englishman that he is introspective, socially timid, and unwilling to cooperate with his fellows because of a fear that they will outdo him. If this is true, the war is beginning to change this spirit, and a good proof lies on the roads of Britain today.

Have Places To Go

Easily the greatest percentage of ride-hunters are the men and women in the armed forces, trying to get home on leave or back to their camps and ships after leave. Neither the War Office nor the local police department frown on hitch-hiking any more. It is well realized that people who travel by thumb take a great load off the already heavily congested roads and bus lines of the country.

A surprising number of cars of the WAVE (WOMEN AND VETERANS) are to be seen on the roads. And frankly, the men haven't a chance against them. They are not justly entitled to unlimited gas to do public business. Now that their X-cards have expired and stronger gas rationing is in force, they and all politicians are granted in the east all the gas they want to conduct their political business as usual, while all other business men must stand in line at rationing stations and apply for minor allowances. The business of politics has been officially placed on the same basis as ambulances, police and doctors.

Roads Hard To Travel

The phrase "conceivable ease" however, applies only to the more element, riding on monster trucks.

carrying loads up to forty and fifty tons is by no means done "with ease." With few exceptions the roads and highways in Britain do not compare in any way with those in America. Truck drivers complain that the government has always favored the railroads and so refused to help trucking companies by building good roads.

But the problem is deeper than that. The question of available finances, the fact that the country is so small and densely populated; and the natural problems of topography have greatly impeded the construction of broad, flat highways as are seen everywhere in the United States.

Many roads in Britain are merely improved pavings of the old Roman roads built over twenty centuries ago. A great majority of the others were built before Columbus left Genoa. They have been improved from time to time but still twist and wind around every hill and natural obstacle.

Interior to U. S. Highways

There are a few exceptions. Certain stretches of the "Great West Road" going north from London up the west coast to Glasgow and parts of the "Great North Road" from London up the east coast to Edinburgh are modern four-lane highways. But the greatest percentage of the roads are still vastly inferior to most of America's highways.

This is what makes the gigantic task of Britain's trucking companies so much more impressive. Along what might truly be called an "Inland Lifeline," thousands of trucks rumble night and day, carrying the products of the nation's war effort and the lease-lend materials that American ships are today flooding into British ports.

Vehicles of every kind are to be seen: some carrying new, heavy tanks, some carrying entire airplanes, crated for shipment abroad; others loaded down with twenty and thirty tons of shells, bombs or machine parts. Heaviest load ever to be carried by truck in Britain was the Queen Mary's propeller blades, which we need over a hundred tons. But every day can be seen trucks loaded with everything from heavy machinery to a complete motor-car and aircraft engines.

Armed Convoy Passes Yesterday we passed an armed convoy on the move. It took seventy minutes to pass the entire convoy, which was going in the opposite direction to a considerable speed. Later, a squadron of heavy tanks teared past on their way from the factory and testing ground to a port or shipment.

The roads of Britain, poor as they are, are supporting a tremendous weight of war production these days. They are a testament to the nation's determination to win the war. The roads of Britain, poor as they are, are supporting a tremendous weight of war production these days. They are a testament to the nation's determination to win the war.

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HOW LONG CAN ORATORY CONTINUE?



From News of Other Years

TEN YEARS AGO

It was Wednesday, July 27, 1932. Dr. Milton F. Axthelm, who had entered the race for Marion county coroner, announced he would open an office in Colodonia about Aug. 1. He had come here from Columbus where he had been located at the Franklin County hospital and Grant hospital.

Mrs. Jessie Roush of Windsor street announced the marriage of her son William F. to Miss Wilda May Meek of Toledo. The ceremony had been read on June 15 by Rev. Carl V. Rupp at the First United Brethren church, parsonage.

The Marion group at the Cleveland-New York Yankees baseball game in Cleveland included Leo Keller, Bill and Bob Keller, Bill of Forest street, Walter Lockwood of Pleasant street, Harold Henry of Johnson street, Ed Sawyer of Silver street and Everett Miller of Bain avenue.

C. G. Risher, clerk of the Marion County Agricultural Society, began the thirty-second annual Marion County fair Sept. 13-15. The new premium list for the awards for various exhibits in the steps taken in an effort to hold the fair expenses to \$3,000, which was the estimated income for the year. The fair program was to be made up entirely of local talent and was to feature a tug-of-war contest at one of the night programs.

Ernest C. Carl of Girard avenue resigned as director of the Canoe club, chorus, a position he had held nine years, and Hamer D. Mitchell of North State street was elected to take his place.

A run-toting woman hitchhiker and her male companion robbed a West Liberty man and his wife of their money and automobile on the Prospect road seven miles south of Marion. Shortly after the robbery had taken place, the hitchhikers turned their automobile while riding toward Marion. The woman drew a revolver and forced the driver to stop. The stolen car was later found in Marion.

James L. Thomas, 47, track foreman for the Pennsylvania railroad for 14 years; died in Marion City hospital.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

It was Thursday, July 27, 1922. President Harding started a series of White House conferences in an effort to establish a truce in the national railroad strike that was slowly strangling industry and commerce.

E. L. Courtney, for two months holder of the Marion Horseshoe Pitches association championship, was dethroned by M. L. Harruff at the West Side courts. In the first game Harruff's 50 points included 16 ringers against 24 points and 10 ringers for his opponent.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. George of Thompson street.

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No. 1 Amateur Expert

Roosevelt Qualifies as Best Non-Professional War Authority.

By JACK STINNETT

WASHINGTON, July 27—President Roosevelt probably can be rated now as one of the world's foremost amateur military experts.

While associates say Mr. Roosevelt makes no pretense of being an expert (he got quite a laugh out of Hitler's "intuition" telling him to take direct command of the German army in Russia), as supreme commander of American armed forces he has to know plenty about what it takes to wage war, all over the world.

Since early summer of 1940, when the Nazis' conquest of western Europe scared this country into a big defense program, the President has had extraordinary schooling in military problems. Since Pearl Harbor that schooling has been intensive.

He has almost daily discussions with the top men of the Army and Navy, frequent meetings with the Pacific War Council and conferences with military missions from Russia, Britain and China.

He acts the "lowdown" on war plans and developments, from Admiral Ernest King, commander-in-chief of the fleet, and General George Marshall, chief of staff of the Army. He sees secret analyses made by our military "best minds" of German and Japanese power and weakness, and of the progress of their campaigns. He studies confidential reports from General MacArthur in Australia, from General Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of U. S. forces in Europe, and from Admiral Leahy, recent ambassador to Vichy. He sees similar reports from military leaders in the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Caribbean, in Africa, China, Iceland, the Aleutian islands and Hawaii.

The extent of the President's influence on military decisions is a government secret. When, and if, members of the joint Army-Navy board disagree, the President's suggestions undoubtedly have considerable weight because of his position as supreme commander. His ideas on grand strategy by the United Nations, based largely on information obtained from his military advisers, ob-

viously have much influence with Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin.

While Mr. Roosevelt has frequently demonstrated that he is strong-willed and not bashful about asserting his authority, friends say he fully consults the experts before making a military decision. He has too much sense, they assert, to make a major decision against general opposition by the professional military people.

Army and Navy men point out, however, that Admiral King, General Marshall, Admiral Leahy and General MacArthur aren't what you would call "yes men." "Imagine Old Eagle Eye Ernie (King) tough and tough-tempered as he is, toadying to anybody in a matter of naval strategy," commented one veteran officer.

As background for his present "advanced course" in military problems, the President has an unusually extensive knowledge of world geography, study since childhood of naval warfare and experience as assistant secretary of the Navy during the first World War.

But these rules are not new. Twenty-five years ago the Chicago Motor Club issued the rules of the road to guide motorists through in 1917 spring touring season.

Be master of your car at all times. Don't attempt to turn out of ruts when under speed.

Roads Hard To Travel

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World War a Year Ago

JULY 27, 1941

By The United Press

London bombed for first time since June 27.

Japanese forces reported moving into French military positions in Cambodia on border of Thailand.

Harry Hopkins broadcasts speech in London, pledging all-out aid to Russia in her war against Germany.

Russian official sources announced destruction of 104 German airplanes.

Daily Bible Thought

"Every second of every day from the beginning of human history God has been doing wonderful things among his people. Get near to him and he will do marvelous things for you. God is still ruler of this world. Therefore behold I will proceed to do a marvelous work among this people, even a marvelous work and a wonder."—Isaiah 29:14.

Remember at the bottom of each hill you usually find a culvert, some good and some bad. Don't take a chance.

Use caution when driving off the main road into the grass. Bad culverts or loose sand and dirt will cause an accident.

Spasmodic spurts of speed are dangerous. Hold the speed of your car steady around 2 miles an hour and you will get there more quickly, safely, pleasantly and at less expense.

Speed means serious and fatal accidents, increased tire and repair expense, nervous prostration, loss of appetite, loss of money, time, a pleasant disposition.

When approaching another automobile night coming from the opposite direction, slow down and turn down or turn out your glare headlights.

When approaching a fractious horse, stop your car, kill your motor, get out and offer to assist in leading the horse by.

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Poor New York

Manhattan Gets a Few Crumbs

After Defense Centers Seize

All the Rich War Boom Gravy.

By DAMON RUNYON

THIS war has by-passed New York City in a curious manner, and particularly the case of Manhattan. The big town seems to be forgotten town in the nation's struggle for victory.

It is the only city of any size in the United States where there is any considerable number of unemployed. It is estimated that over 400,000 persons are seeking work in New York. In the other large cities of the land it is becoming increasingly difficult to find men and women for the jobs at hand.

There are said to be 70,000 apartments available for rental in New York, while other complaints of housing shortages. Only in New York is business, outside of a limited number of lines, reported poor. Almost everywhere else, businessmen say they cannot kick. There are more empty store rooms in New York proportionately to the population, than in any big city.

It is not hard to find the answer. New York has no great defense plants hard by, no vast soldier camps. It is not the seat of any of the more elaborate war production efforts, nor is it directly in a line with the greatest government spending in all history.

ITS NORMAL peacetime industries have suffered from war restrictions, and it has received little in the way of war industries to make up for the loss. At the same time it has tighter war regulations than any other city. For example being the dim-out, which has knocked many a small business operator into the creek. No alarm attaches to anyone for these happenings—it is just a bad break for the big town. It is the fortune, or rather misfortune, of war.

In the first World War, and in all our other wars for that matter, New York was pretty much the center of the nation's activity, save for the master-minding in Washington. It was always a boom town in those trying periods. Now about the only conspicuous booming is among the night clubs, bars and the movie houses. There are big crowds on Broadway at night, but they are not the crowds of workers that you see in defense centers, where many establishments, including movie theaters, remain open all night to take care of the "graveyard" shifts.

ALONG the west coast, in the middle west and the northwest, the cities blaze with light at night, and the cash registers ring cheerfully, while in New York remains shrouded in necessary gloom and money continues more or less a rumor. You see fewer soldiers and sailors on Broadway than on Vine street in Hollywood or Market street in San Francisco. The very tempo of the big town seems to have slowed down.

It is an odd situation, as you can see. There would appear to be no remedy, unless some arrangement could be made to transfer some of the war activity to New York, and I do not see how that is possible. Certain departments work might be shifted from overcrowded Washington to New York to good advantage all the way around. But that is unlikely to happen anyway. It would scarcely take care of the unemployment problem in New York. The best way to handle that would be to ship everybody out of a job to the west where an able-bodied man willing to work runs the risk of abduction.

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Old Rules Coming Back

Wide World Features

NEW YORK—It took gasoline and tire rationing to acquaint many American motorists with the rules of stretching the lives of their automobiles. Now wherever a driver looks, he sees sets of commandments on how and when to drive.

But these rules are not new. Twenty-five years ago the Chicago Motor Club issued the rules of the road to guide motorists through in 1917 spring touring season.

Be master of your car at all times. Don't attempt to turn out of ruts when under speed.

Remember at the bottom of each hill you usually find a culvert, some good and some bad. Don't take a chance.

Use caution when driving off the main road into the grass. Bad culverts or loose sand and dirt will cause an accident.

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Roads Hard To Travel

The phrase "conceivable ease" however, applies only to the more element, riding on monster trucks.

Historic Home Maintained

CEDARVILLE, O.—The home of William Reid, late United States ambassador to the Court of St. James, London, England, is being maintained in the same manner as it was 119 years ago.

The property, located near Cedarville, is owned by Rex's son, Ogden Mills of New York City. Sixty years ago, Henry H. Reid, noted Ohio historian, was impressed of the preservation of its pioneer construction.

The furnishings of the 16 rooms are, today practically the same as they were after William Reid's father, Robert Charleston Reid, constructed the home, having purchased the land at the Virginia military sales.

Whitehead Reid was minister to France from 1899 to 1892. In 1905 he was selected ambassador to the Court of St. James and he held that post until his death in London in 1912.

The banana plant is a large-leaved perennial that grows to a maximum height of 30 feet taking one year to grow and produce its single stem of fruit.



"If you really loved me, you wouldn't be leaving it up to some old Top Sergeant to say when you could see me again!"

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Last of Defendants in Spy Trial Questioned

By The Associated Press
WASHINGTON July 27—The
military commission for the

hours and 23 m. later.

A statement issued by the commission made no specific mention of plans for an afternoon session of the trial now in its 17th day, but referred to a noon recess.

The text of the statement:

"The commission reconvened at 10 a. m. The sector was devoted to the examination of the 'but of the defendants. The noon recess was taken at 12:35 p. m."

Palace

SAT. MIDNIGHT SHOW ONLY

Tickets Now at Box Office

Doors Open 11:30

Fun and Fright
Begins at Midnight

—IT'S TERROR-IFIC—

WE DARE YOU TO
SEE AT MIDNITE-

the AMAZING

DR. MARQUIS

HORRORSCOPE

See A SURGICAL MANIAC

50
wounds

CAN YOU TAKE IT?

The Mad Doctor's Dream
Tall and Her Bath of Blood
Ghost Town Ghasts
50 Weird

Plus Chiller-Diller screen features also guaranteed to scare you!

WILD ADVENTURE!



A Paramount Picture starring
DOROTHY LAMOUR

RICHARD BENNING - JACK HALEY
TRICIA MORISON - WALTER ABEL

Sun. Mon. Tues.

Air-Conditioned Comfort
ILY • Adm. 10c-30c-40c



MURDER CASE

Wayne in "Old California"
 "Officer Keen a Ghost"

Modern Shows

One Week—Thru Aug. 1
NOT — MARION
 DURING —
 1 Free Act!
 at 10:00 P. M.

Children's Matinees
to 5 P. M. Saturday, Aug. 1st

**Winning Merchants
Winners: Tickets**

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Do the Right Thing! Rent Your Spare Room to Newcomers. Do It Quickly With A Want Ad

WANT ADS

The Marion Star

DIAL 2314

LOCAL WANT ADS

Three lines
Each extra line 10c
Minimum charge three lines
Ads not ordered for correction
insertions will be charged at the
one time rate each.
In duplicate ads place five cent
words to a line.
Closed ads in Marion and Marion
county only will be received
by telephone.
Ads ordered for three or six days
and stopped before expiration will
only be charged for the number
of times the ad was inserted.
Errors in want ads will be cor-
rected only if the advertiser is
made before the ad is placed in
the publisher reserves the right to
edit or reject any ad deemed un-
desirable.

Closing Time for
Transient Classified
Advertisements
Is 11 A. M.
the Day of
Publication.

1-ANNOUNCEMENTS

2-LOOSE NOTICES

Regular
Monday
Wednesday Night

3-SPECIAL NOTICES

KEEP A RECORD OF THE BUILDING
WITH PHOTOGRAPHY
250 Prospect Dial 2329

4-WHO

Makes Keys and repairs Locks
HOMER HULL
The bonded locksmith at a
HULLS LOCK AND KEY SHOP
135 N. Main Dial 2759 Days
442 Nights

5-PLACES TO GO

OSLI 2 miles south of Marion.
Dancing, Beer, sandwiches.
VEDDIE INN on State Rt. 4.
Dancing Every Friday Night
AT NICK'S CLUB SERVICE
N. MAIN ST.
Music by Burdette Entertainers
Both sound and dance. Ladies
sandwiches—Mixed Drink
IRA'S INN—RT. 4 SOUTH
Meet Your Friends at
COONIES IN LA RUE
ELZA'S PLACE
Harding Highway, three miles west
FOR a good swim in clean, clear
invigorating water, where you
can guard to Lake Park.
Route 4 north, upon from 10
morning until 2 evening.

6-WHITE SWAN TAVERN

Nine miles south on Route 4.
—TRAVEL—TRANSPORTATION

7-RIDE THE RUSSSES

8-SAVE YOUR CAR

10 TICKETS 50c

Always a cab handy
6151 Dial — 2121
Safety Cab.

9-LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Brown coin purse in Krea-
ge's to 250 store near station-
ery counter. Reward if returned
to Krea's.

10-7-HELP WANTED

MAN wanted, Good house, salary
and commission. See W. S. Libero
at 145 W. Center.

11-NOTICE

We are going to develop a new
branch of our business in Marion
and will need the services of two
men. Only men who have had
successful experience in sales will
be accepted. Write to P. O. Box 212,
Marion, or see Mr. Trachsel, Hotel
Harding, Wednesday, July 23, be-
tween 10 and 12 noon.

WANTED—Man to share room,
\$2.50 week. Dial 5435.

MAN over 40, established col-
lege route, \$30.00 per week, and
commission and bonus. Car and
expense furnished. Hand required.
Ask for Mr. Muller, Marion Hotel,
710 S. P. M.

EXPERIENCED service station
man. Six nights a week. Good
pay. Good salary. Good work.
Center and Garden Streets.

Rather, O.
Must be union barber.
221 Ballou Avenue.
Service station attendant
Marathon Service Station,
Routes 1 and 23.

WANTED EXPERIENCED
TRUCK DRIVERS
Federal Brake Service
131 North Prospect

ATTENTION coal truckers—We
have straw to haul in Chesham
or Dresden. Call Mr. W. H. Dyer
2456 Caladonia.

WANTED—Men to work on straw
baler. Dial 4655 or 2565.

Wanted handy man for
delivery and store work.
See Mr. W. H. Dyer, 2456
710 E. Center St.

12-FEMALE

GIRL wanted for housework. 774
Cheney. Dial 15555.

WANTED—Reliable girl one day a
week for general housework. Dial
2529 after 5:30 p. m.

WANTED—Woman or girl over 18
for general housework. Two
adults. Stay nights. Apply 496
Days.

WANTED—Woman for light house-
work, care of semi-weekly, good
home and wages. Dial 5318 after
5 p. m.

COMPETENT, reliable woman for
cleaning, one day per week.
222 Box 45, care Star.

HOME for widow with one child
or elderly lady, in return for
companionship to young mother.
Write Marion, Ohio.

WANTED lady, general office work
and typing afterwards. State ex-
perience in own hand writing.
Address box 20 care Star.

13-MALE AND FEMALE

Wanted bookkeeper that
has had experience and
knows how to keep books.
Good position for right
party.
Box 25 care Star.

7-HELP WANTED

MAN AND FEMALE
FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
Dial 2314

PLAY WHILE YOU EARN
Baths on the finest Bathing
Beach in the world
dress in your own room

HELP WANTED

Women... 21 years and
up for maids, kitchen
helpers, bus women, cafe-
teria help.

Men... over 50 for kitchen
helpers, waiters,
general help. Season
cloves Labor Day.

Come at once or write
Personal Dept.
CEDAR POINT ON
LAKE ERIE
Sandusky, Ohio

WANTED—Wash woman
for general housework.
Dial 2314

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14-SERVICE-GENERAL

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FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
Dial 2314

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Baths on the finest Bathing
Beach in the world
dress in your own room

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KILLED!

Killed SMALL cash register. Rings from
35 to 40, good condition. Call
after 5 o'clock, 318 N. Green-
wood St.

Here is Another KILL

(ad cancelled before expiration)

Why? — Sold!

To Place An Ad

DIAL 2314

The Marion Star

Want Ad Dept.

30-MERCHANDISE FOR SALE

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